



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification 7 : C08C 19/02	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 00/09568 (43) International Publication Date: 24 February 2000 (24.02.00)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/NL99/00508 (22) International Filing Date: 9 August 1999 (09.08.99) (30) Priority Data: 1009841 11 August 1998 (11.08.98) NL 1012554 9 July 1999 (09.07.99) NL (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): DSM N.V. [NL/NL]; Het Overloon 1, NL-6411 TE Heerlen (NL). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): BELT, Johannus, Wilhelmus [NL/NL]; Spaans Neerbeek 23, NL-6164 CH Geleen (NL). VERMEULEN, Jacobus, Adriaan, Antonius [NL/NL]; Skimmiastraat 21, NL-6163 MH Geleen (NL). SINGHA, Nikhil, Kumar [IN/NL]; Kortenaerstraat 31, NL-5684 CM Best (NL). AAGAARD, Olav, Marcus [NL/NL]; Maaslaan 62, NL-6163 KL Geleen (NL). KÖSTERMANN, Mike [DE/NL]; Wezelstraat 27, NL-5854 JA Nieuw-Bergen (NL). (74) Agent: DORRESTIJN, Antoon; Octrooibureau DSM, P.O. Box 9, NL-6160 MA Geleen (NL).		(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report.</i>
(54) Title: PROCESS FOR THE HYDROGENATION OF A POLYMER COMPOSED OF DIENE MONOMER UNITS AND NITRILE GROUP CONTAINING MONOMER UNITS AND HYDROGENATED POLYMER (57) Abstract <p>The invention relates to a process for the hydrogenation of a polymer composed of diene monomer units and nitrile group containing monomer units in which crosslinks formed as a result of the hydrogenation are broken by adding, before, during or after the hydrogenation, a compound that satisfies the formula (I) $R_1-N(H)-X$ or (II) $(R_1)(R_2)C=N-Y$, where R_1 is a hydrogen atom, an alkyl or cycloalkyl group with 1-30 carbon atoms, or an aromatic group with 6-30 carbon atoms and R_2 is an alkyl or cycloalkyl group with 1-30 carbon atoms, or an aromatic group with 6-30 carbon atoms, X is chosen from the group comprising $-R_3$, $-OR_4$, $-SR_4$, $-NR_5R_6$, where R_3, R_4 and R_5 are a hydrogen atom, an alkyl or cycloalkyl group with 1-30 carbon atoms or an aromatic group with 6-30 carbon atoms and R_6 is an alkyl or cycloalkyl group with 1-30 carbon atoms or an aromatic group with 6-30 carbon atoms, Y is chosen from the group comprising $-R_7$, $-OR_8$, $-SR_8$, $-NR_9R_{10}$ and $-N=CR_{11}R_{12}$, where R_7, R_8, R_9, R_{10}, R_{11} and R_{12} are a hydrogen atom, an alkyl or cycloalkyl group with 1-30 carbon atoms or an aromatic group with 6-30 carbon atoms, and where it is possible for R_3-R_{12} to also contain one or more heteroatoms from the groups 13, 14, 15, 16 or 17 of the Periodic System of the Elements. The invention also relates to a polymer composition containing the hydrogenated polymer in solid form.</p>		

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece			TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	ML	Mali	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MN	Mongolia	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MR	Mauritania	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MW	Malawi	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	MX	Mexico	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NE	Niger	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NL	Netherlands	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NO	Norway	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	NZ	New Zealand		
CM	Cameroon			PL	Poland		
CN	China	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CU	Cuba	KZ	Kazakstan	RO	Romania		
CZ	Czech Republic	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
DE	Germany	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DK	Denmark	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
EE	Estonia	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		

- 1 -

5 PROCESS FOR THE HYDROGENATION OF A POLYMER COMPOSED OF
 DIENE MONOMER UNITS AND NITRILE GROUP CONTAINING
 MONOMER UNITS AND HYDROGENATED POLYMER

 The invention relates to a process for the
10 hydrogenation of a polymer composed of diene monomer
 units and nitrile group containing monomer units, as
 well as to hydrogenated polymer obtained.

 Of polymers that contain conjugated diene
 monomer units and a nitrile group containing monomer
15 unit, such as for instance nitrile butadiene rubber
 (NBR), the double bonds present in the chain can be
 hydrogenated, so that for instance the polymers become
 less sensitive to oxidative degradation, in particular
 oxidative degradation at elevated temperature. Such
20 hydrogenated polymers are applied, for instance, under
 the bonnet in cars.

 Commercial processes for the preparation of
 such hydrogenated polymers are very cumbersome and
 expensive. The polymer containing diene monomer units
25 and nitrile group containing monomer units is for
 instance dissolved in a suitable solvent and then
 hydrogenated with hydrogen gas at a high pressure and a
 high temperature in the presence of a noble metal
 catalyst. The catalyst and the solvent must
30 subsequently be removed. In addition, when high degrees
 of hydrogenation are achieved side reactions take place

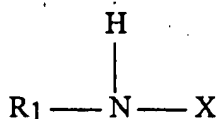
that result in undesirable branching and even gelation.

US-4,452,950 discloses the hydrogenation of polymers containing conjugated diene monomer units and a nitrile group containing monomer unit, in the form of an aqueous dispersion, with the aid of hydrazine. The polymers in themselves are usually already present as an aqueous dispersion in the form of a latex after the polymerization, or can be given the form of an aqueous dispersion. This in itself yields a simplified process for the hydrogenation, but the process also has the drawback that crosslinking takes place in the hydrogenated polymer already during the hydrogenation reaction, but especially also after the hydrogenation reaction, when the hydrogenated polymer is coagulated, separated and dried and also afterwards, during storage. This causes for instance the rheological properties of the hydrogenated polymer to change in an uncontrolled manner, which has an adverse effect on further compounding and processing into moulded articles. It is even possible for the hydrogenated polymer to be entirely unsuitable for further use, because the crosslinking reaction has proceeded to such an extent that the hydrogenated polymer contains gel particles or is even entirely crosslinked.

It is the aim of the invention to provide a process that does not have the above-mentioned drawbacks or has them only to a strongly reduced extent.

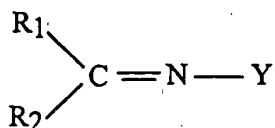
Surprisingly, this aim is achieved in that crosslinks formed due to the hydrogenation are broken by adding, before, during or after the hydrogenation, a

compound that satisfies formula I or formula II



formula I

5



formula II

where

R_1 is a hydrogen atom, an alkyl or cycloalkyl group with
10 1-30 carbon atoms, or an aromatic group with 6-30
carbon atoms, and

R_2 is an alkyl or cycloalkyl group with 1-30 carbon
atoms, or an aromatic group with 6-30 carbon atoms,

X is chosen from the group comprising $-\text{R}_3$, $-\text{OR}_4$, $-\text{SR}_4$,
15 $-\text{NR}_5\text{R}_6$, where R_3 , R_4 and R_5 are a hydrogen atom, an alkyl
or cycloalkyl group with 1-30 carbon atoms or an
aromatic group with 6-30 carbon atoms and R_6 is an alkyl
or cycloalkyl group with 1-30 carbon atoms or an
aromatic group with 6-30 carbon atoms

20 Y is chosen from the group comprising $-\text{R}_7$, $-\text{OR}_8$, $-\text{SR}_8$,
 $-\text{NR}_9\text{R}_{10}$ and $-\text{N}=\text{CR}_{11}\text{R}_{12}$, where R_7 , R_8 , R_9 , R_{10} , R_{11} and R_{12}
are a hydrogen atom, an alkyl or cycloalkyl group with
1-30 carbon atoms or an aromatic group with 6-30 carbon
atoms, and it being possible for R_3 - R_{12} to also contain
25 one or more heteroatoms from the groups 13, 14, 15, 16
or 17 of the Periodic System of the Elements.

The Periodic System of the Elements is

understood to be Periodic System according to the IUPAC nomenclature, shown on the inside of the cover of the Handbook of Chemistry and Physics, 67th edition, 1986-1987.

5 The addition of such a compound causes strong or complete suppression of the crosslinking reaction. Moreover, addition of the compounds according to the invention has the advantage that no ozonolysis needs to be carried out in order to break crosslinked
10 polymer chains.

 It is true that US-5,442,009 discloses ozone treatment of the hydrogenated and crosslinked polymer, so that chains of the hydrogenated polymer are broken and the effect of the crosslinking reaction is
15 wholly or partly eliminated. After this treatment, however, a second crosslinking reaction occurs. According to US-5,039,737 this second crosslinking reaction can be suppressed by treating the hydrogenated and ozone-treated hydrogenated polymer with
20 hydroxylamine, but this is in itself already cumbersome and the combined treatments to which the hydrogenated polymer is to be subjected thus again become complex and expensive, so that no good alternative is obtained to the existing commercial processes for the
25 hydrogenation of polymers containing conjugated diene monomer units and a nitrile group containing monomer unit. Furthermore, the ozone treatment is cumbersome. The second crosslinking reaction is a different type of reaction from the first crosslinking reaction. There is
30 no indication for the use of hydroxylamine also for suppression of the first crosslinking reaction, the

more so since hydroxylamine is used only to react with unstable terminal aldehyde groups to form stable oxime compounds. Moreover, the addition of hydroxylamine in a process for the hydrogenation of said polymers by the action of a copper catalyst as in US-5,039,737, but without an ozonolysis being carried out, does not result in the crosslinks formed being broken and a gel-free, hydrogenated polymer being obtained.

Preferably, compounds are used in which R_1 is a hydrogen atom.

Examples of compounds that satisfy formula I are primary and secondary amines, hydroxylamine, derivatives of hydroxylamine and substituted hydrazines, dithiocarbamylsulphenamide compounds, thiuram compounds and dithiocarbamate compounds. Specific examples are methylamine, ethylene diamine, dodecylamine, ethanolamine, cyclohexyldiamine, o-phenylene diamine, 3,4-toluene diamine, 1,8-naphthalene diamine, aniline, methylhydrazine, phenylhydrazine, o-aminophenol, o-aminobenzoic acid, hydroxylamine, N-isopropyl hydroxylamine, O-methylhydroxylamine, O-t-butylhydroxylamine and the sulphur compounds tetramethylthiuram disulphide, N-oxydiethylene dithiocarbamyl-N'-oxydiethylene-sulphenamide.

Preferably, use is made of compounds that satisfy formula I where R_3 is an aromatic group with 6-15 carbon atoms, R_4 is a hydrogen atom, or an alkyl group with 1-5 carbon atoms, R_5 is a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group with 1-6 carbon atoms or an aromatic group with 6-10 carbon atoms and R_6 is an alkyl group with 1-6 carbon atoms or an aromatic group with 6-10 carbon atoms, it being

possible for R_3 - R_6 to also contain one or more heteroatoms from the groups 13, 14, 15, 16 or 17 of the Periodic System of the Elements. Most preferably, hydroxylamine or orthoaromatic diamines are used.

- 5 Examples of compounds that satisfy formula II are imines, azines, hydrazones, semicarbazones, oximes and benzothiazoles. Specific examples are N-phenylbutyl imine, N-isopropylbenzaldehyde imine, acetone azine, benzaldehyde azine, cyclohexanone azine, 10 benzaldehyde hydrazone, benzophenone hydrazone, benzaldehyde oxime, p-nitrobenzaldehyde oxime, o-, p-, and m-chlorobenzaldehydeoxime, cyclohexanone oxime, acetoxime, 2-mercaptobenzothiazole, N-cyclohexyl-2-benzothiazole sulphenamide methyl ethyl ketone oxime, 15 benzophenone oxime.

- Preferably, compounds are used that satisfy formula II, where R_7 is an aromatic group that contains 6-10 carbon atoms, R_8 is a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group with 1-6 carbon atoms, R_9 - R_{11} are a hydrogen atom, 20 an alkyl group with 1-6 carbon atoms, or an aromatic group with 6-10 carbon atoms, and R_{12} an alkyl group with 1-6 carbon atoms or an aromatic group with 6-10 carbon atoms, it being possible for R_7 - R_{12} to also contain one or more heteroatoms from the groups 13, 14, 25 15, 16 or 17 of the Periodic System of the Elements. More preferably, use is made of compounds that satisfy formula II where Y is an -OH- group. Most preferably, use is made of a compound that satisfies formula II where Y is an OH group, R_1 a hydrogen atom and R_2 an 30 alkyl or cycloalkyl group with 1-15 carbon atoms or an aryl group with 6-10 carbon atoms. Examples of these

compounds are benzaldehyde oxime, propionaldehyde oxime and dodecylaldehyde oxime.

Compounds that satisfy the description of formula I are preferably added after the hydrogenation
5 reaction, more preferably before or during separation of the hydrogenated polymer, most preferably to the hydrogenated polymer during a post-treatment. Surprisingly, this suppresses the crosslinking reaction in the hydrogenated polymer even further. In
10 particular, stronger suppression of the crosslinking during storage takes place. This is important for instance if a hydrogenated polymer with a high molecular weight is used. The occurrence of a crosslinking reaction has a strong effect on the
15 rheological properties of such a polymer.

Hydroxylamine is preferably added to the hydrogenated polymer in the form of an aqueous solution. Most preferably, the hydrogenated polymer is contacted with a 1-20 wt.% solution of hydroxylamine in
20 water.

More preferably, a combination of an oxime, of the general formula II, where Y is an OH group, R₁ a hydrogen atom and R₂ an alkyl or cycloalkyl group with 1-15 carbon atoms or an aryl group with 6-10 carbon
25 atoms, and hydroxylamine is added. The oxime is then preferably added before or during the hydrogenation of the polymer, while the hydroxylamine is preferably added during post-treatment of the hydrogenated polymer crumb.

30 Even more preferably, a compound according to formula I or II is present during kneading of

hydrogenated polymer at elevated temperature. The kneading temperature preferably lies between 50 and 300°C, most preferably between 100 en 200°C.

Most preferably, the hydrogenated polymer
5 is kneaded in the presence of a compound according to formula I, with also a carbonyl-group containing compound (for instance an aldehyde or ketone) being present. Most preferably, a ketone is used. Examples of suitable ketones are acetophenone, benzophenone and 2-
10 dodecylketone. This further accelerates the degradation of crosslinks by the action of the compounds according to the invention, so that the kneading time and/or the kneading temperature can be reduced. Special preference is given to o-aromatic diamines as the compounds
15 according to formula I in combination with a ketone. Preferably, o-phenylene diamine or 3,4-toluene diamine are used.

The polymer that is used in the process according to the invention can be obtained by the
20 polymerization of diene monomers, nitrile group containing monomer units and optionally other monomers, such as for instance acrylates or methacrylates. As the conjugated diene monomers use can for instance be made of 1,3-butadiene, 2,3-dimethylbutadiene, isoprene and
25 1,3-pentadiene. As the nitrile group containing monomer units use can for instance be made of acrylonitrile and methacrylonitrile. Preferably, 1,3-butadiene and acrylonitrile are used.

The polymer preferably contains 5-95 wt. %
30 of one or more conjugated diene monomers and 95-5 wt. % of a nitrile group containing monomer unit. More

preferably, the polymer contains 40-90 wt.% of butadiene monomer and 60-10 wt.% of acrylonitrile.

The polymer can be prepared using various processes which in themselves are known from the state of the art: examples of suitable processes are emulsion polymerization, solution polymerization or bulk polymerization.

Preferably, the polymer has been prepared by means of an emulsion polymerization in water, so that the polymer becomes available as an aqueous dispersion, even more preferably as a latex. US 5,442,009 gives clear instructions for the preparation of a polymer, the conditions to be used, the initiators to be used, etc. If the polymer does not become available in the form of a latex, then the polymer is preferably introduced into an aqueous dispersion.

The polymer is preferably subjected to the hydrogenation in the form of the aqueous dispersion, use being made preferably of a diimide, or a compound forming a diimide and optionally a catalyst.

Preferably, hydrazine is used as the compound forming a diimide, with the diimide being formed in the presence of an oxidizing agent. Examples of suitable oxidizing agents are air, oxygen, ozone, peroxides, hydroperoxides, iodine, iodates, hypochlorite and similar compounds. Particularly suitable oxidizing agents are chosen from the group comprising peroxides and hydroperoxides. Most preferably, use is made of hydrogen peroxide.

The ratio of the molar amount of hydrazine relative to peroxide or hydroperoxide is preferably

between 0.9 and 1.2.

The oxidizing compound is for instance present in a molar ratio of 0.1:1 to 100:1 relative to the carbon-carbon double bonds. Preferably, this ratio is between 0.8:1 and 5:1, most preferably between 0.9:1 and 1.5:1.

Preferably, a catalyst is used which contains an element from group 13 of the Periodic System of the Elements. Very good results are obtained if boron is chosen as the element from group 13. Even more preferably, the catalyst is chosen from the group comprising borates, peroxyborates and boric acid (H_3BO_3). Most preferably, boric acid is used.

The amount of hydrogenation is the percentage of carbon-carbon double bonds that is saturated after the hydrogenation reaction compared with the initial amount of double bonds. The process of the present invention provides polymers that for instance have an amount of hydrogenation higher than 60%. Preferably, the amount of hydrogenation is higher than 80%. The process is eminently suitable for the preparation of polymers with an amount of hydrogenation higher than 90%, because the present process provides hydrogenated polymers that can advantageously be prepared and have a low gel content.

The hydrogenation reaction temperature is between 0° and 250°C. Preferably, the temperature is between 20° and 150°C. Special preference is given to a reaction temperature of 30° to 80°C.

During the hydrogenation in a latex a small amount of solvent may be present for the unsaturated

polymer. In that case the amount of solvent may for instance vary between 0 and 20 wt.% (solvent relative to polymer).

After the hydrogenation reaction the

5 hydrogenated polymer can be separated from the solvent or from the latex. Examples of suitable separation processes are precipitation and steam stripping. Particularly precipitation is a suitable purification method, for which standard processes can be used, for

10 instance the addition of an acid or salt to the aqueous dispersion of the polymer, or administration of an alcohol. Preferably, use is made of an alcohol or a magnesium sulphate solution in water for coagulation of the hydrogenated polymer latex.

15 After separation of the hydrogenated polymer a mixture is obtained of polymer crumb and water, which may contain all kinds of compounds, such as hydrazine, peroxide and soap residues, etc. Before or during the separation compounds according to the

20 present invention can be added, as well as all kinds of additives, for instance stabilizers, dyestuffs, plasticizers, etc.

Preferably, before or after hydrogenation of the polymer stabilizers are added that are chosen

25 from the group comprising free radical stabilizers, for instance phenolic antioxidants (such as for instance 2,6-di-tert.butyl-p-cresol or 2,2'-methylene bis(4-methyl-6-tert.butyl phenol)), amine antioxidants (such as for instance p-phenylene diamine derivatives, N-

30 isopropyl-N''-phenyl-p-phenylene diamine), dihydroquinoline derivatives (such as for instance

2,2,4-trimethyl-1,2-dihydroquinoline), benzimidazole derivatives (such as for instance 2-mercaptobenzimidazole) and naphthylamine derivatives (such as for instance phenyl-alpha-naphthylamine).

5 Addition of such stabilizers yields the advantage that the stability of the hydrogenated polymer is improved even further, so undesirable gel formation will no longer occur during storage and further processing of the hydrogenated polymer, either.

10 After the separation the polymer can be worked up, for instance by filtering the hydrogenated polymer, drying in it in an oven, in a fluid-bed drier, etc., with drying optionally taking place at reduced pressure.

15 If post-treatment of the hydrogenated polymer crumb is applied, a short and/or incomplete working up procedure may be used. The hydrogenated polymer can for instance be subjected to a short working up procedure when the post-treatment involves
20 stirring of the polymer crumb in an aqueous solution of a compound according to the present invention. In such a case a simple filtration step suffices, so that a wet crumb is obtained that is suitable for further use.

If a kneading step is applied as post-
25 treatment, it may, however, be desirable to use the hydrogenated polymer in virtually moisture-free condition, so that working up of the hydrogenated polymer preferably includes a drying step. Kneading can for instance take place in a Brabender or an extruder.
30 This preferably involves the addition of a compound that satisfies formula I or II in an amount of 0.1-10

wt.% on the basis of the polymer, most preferably 0.5-2%.

The invention also relates to a polymer composition in solid form that contains hydrogenated polymer composed of diene monomer units and nitrile group containing monomer units, the hydrogenated polymer having an α/β peak ratio > 1 , measured by means of $^1\text{H-NMR}$, the α peak having been measured between 2.05 and 2.2 ppm and the β peak between 1.8 and 2.05 ppm, a gel content of less than 15 wt.% and a molecular weight distribution (M_w/M_n , measured using gel permeation chromatography (GPC)), of the soluble part of the polymer composition of < 10 .

Hydrogenated polymers with an α/β peak ratio > 1 have an improved thermal and oxidative stability.

It is true that a process involving the hydrogenation of NBR in solution, followed by solvent removal, as for instance disclosed in EP 174 551 A, also yields a polymer composition that contains an H-NBR with a low gel content. However, this involves a cumbersome hydrogenation process, the polymer composition may contain solvent residues and the process results in a different type of H-NBR, with for instance an NMR spectrum that deviates from the H-NBR of the polymer composition according to the invention. An H-NBR prepared according to EP 174-551 A for instance has an α/β peak ratio < 1 .

Preferably, the polymer composition according to the invention contains an H-NBR with a gel content of at most 10 wt.%, even more preferably at

most 5 wt.%.

Preferably, the soluble part of the polymer composition has a weight average molecular weight (Mw), measured by GPC, higher than 100,000.

5 A further advantage of the polymer composition according to the invention is that the gel content still or at least still has a low gel content even after a very long storage time.

The polymer composition according to the
10 invention may contain additives, such as for instance stabilizers, chosen from the group comprising free radical stabilizers, phenolic antioxidants, amine antioxidants, dihydroquinoline derivatives, benzimidazole derivatives and naphthylamine
15 derivatives. The polymer composition may for instance also contain reinforcing fibres or a second polymer besides H-NBR.

The polymer composition according to the invention may for instance be injection moulded to form
20 moulded articles. Examples of moulded articles, in which the polymer composition according to the invention shows up very well are automotive parts to be mounted in the engine compartment.

Below, the invention will be elucidated
25 with reference to some examples, without however being limited to these examples.

The amount of hydrogenation of hydrogenated polymers was determined by means of ¹H-NMR on a Bruker AC-200 Mhz. The determination of the amount of
30 hydrogenation took place as described in Rubber Chemistry and Technology, 1990, Vol 63, p. 245.

Soxhlet extractions were performed with chloroform as the extraction agent and in a Whatman cellulose extraction thimble with an internal diameter of 19 mm and a length of 90 mm. The thimble was filled with about 0.5 grams of polymer, after which the extraction was carried out for 6 hours. The gel content was determined on the basis of the weight increase of the thimble after evaporation of the chloroform and stabilization of the thimble weight.

10

Experiment A

38.8 grams of hydrazine monohydrate, to which a mixture of 5 grams of boric acid, 40 grams of water and a few drops of silicon oil had been added, were added to 200 grams of latex NysinTM 33-3, with a solids content of 25%, a butadiene content of 67 wt.%, an acrylonitrile content of 33 wt.%, and a Mooney_{125°C}¹⁺⁴ of 30. After the temperature had been adjusted to 40°C, in 6 hours 89 grams of a 30% m/m (= on a mass basis) solution of hydrogen peroxide in water were added. The polymer was [.....] in 800 grams of a 0.5% m/m solution of MgSO₄ · 7H₂O. Immediately upon precipitation and upon vacuum drying at room temperature in about 16 hours the polymer was found to be insoluble in chloroform.

25

Example I

Experiment A was repeated, the difference being that for precipitation 5% on a mass basis of the polymer present of the compounds listed in Table 1 was added to 10 grams of the latex. After 12 hours the polymer was precipitated in 50 grams of a 0.5% m/m solution of MgSO₄ · 7H₂O. The amount of hydrogenation

30

was found to be 91% (¹H-NMR in CDCl₃ of sample 1.2). Immediately upon precipitation the visual solubility was measured and crosslinking was determined visually on the basis of the visual solubility in chloroform.

5

Table 1. Compounds and their effect on the visual solubility.

	Compound	Result
A	none	insoluble
I.1	phenylhydrazine	visually soluble
I.2	hydroxylamine	visually soluble
I.3	O-methylhydroxylamine	visually soluble
I.4	O-ethylhydroxylamine	visually soluble
I.5	hydroxylamine sulphuric acid salt	visually soluble
I.6	hydroxylamine hydrochloride	visually soluble
I.7	cyclohexanone oxime	visually soluble
I.8	benzaldehyde oxime	visually soluble

- 10 The addition of compounds according to the invention gives a visually soluble polymer after precipitation.

Example II

- The visual solubility of the polymer obtained in example I.2 was visually monitored over time by daily dissolving a sample in chloroform. After the polymer had been kept at room temperature under vacuum for 18 days it was still found to be completely visually soluble. After 22 days, however, gel particles were observed.
- 15
20

Example III

Experiment A was repeated, the difference

being that after precipitation the polymer (approx. 25 grams) was not immediately dried but was stirred for 6 days in approx. 100 ml of a 10% solution of hydroxylamine in water at room temperature. Afterwards, it was dried for 16 hours under vacuum at room temperature. The polymer was completely visually soluble in d-chloroform, in contrast to a sample to which no hydroxylamine had been added. The amount of hydrogenation was found to be 89%.

The visual solubility of the polymer was visually monitored over time by dissolving a sample in chloroform once every week. After having been kept for about 60 days at room temperature under vacuum, the polymer was found to be still completely visually soluble. However, after about 75 days the polymer was found to contain gel particles.

Example III demonstrates that stirring of the hydrogenated polymer in a solution of hydroxylamine yields a visually soluble polymer which already remains stable for a very long time.

Example IV

715 grams of hydrazine monohydrate, with added to it a mixture of 100 grams of boric acid, 500 grams of water and a few drops of defoamer (GEO FM VC), were added to 4 litres of latex NysinTM 33-3, with a solids content of 25%, a butadiene content of 67% and a Mooney of 30. After the temperature had been adjusted to 40°C, in 12 hours 1770 grams of a 30% m/m (= on a mass basis) solution of hydrogen peroxide in water were added. Then cooling to room temperature took place and three samples of 100 grams of latex were taken to which 0.3 gram <(I)>, 0.75 <(II)> and 1.5 grams <(III)> of benzaldehyde oxime, respectively, were added, and after

24 hours at 70 °C the polymer was separated off in 400 grams of a 0.5% m/m solution of $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and dried overnight at room temperature under vacuum. The amount of hydrogenation was found to be 89% (^1H -NMR in CDCl_3).

5 A sample taken without the addition of benzaldehyde oxime was found to be insoluble after drying. Crosslinking of the polymer was visually monitored on the basis of the visual solubility in chloroform. After having been kept at room temperature for 113 days, the polymer was found

10 to be still visually soluble. Soxhlet extraction after 20 days' storage yielded 2% gel for sample I, and 0% for both II and III. After 113 days a gel content of 6% was measured for II and III. Heating of the polymer at 70°C resulted in the formation of gel particles in

15 about 0.5 hour.

Example V

Experiment A was repeated, the difference being that 2.5 grams of benzaldehyde oxime were added

20 already before the hydrogenation. The amount of hydrogenation was 89%. 10 grams of latex were separated off in 50 grams of a 0.5% m/m solution of $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and dried overnight at room temperature under vacuum. This polymer was found to be completely soluble, in

25 contrast to the polymer in experiment A.

Example VI

5 grams of benzaldehyde, 45.9 grams of hydrazine monohydrate, with added to it a mixture of 5

30 grams of boric acid, 40 grams of water and a few drops of silicon oil, were added to 200 grams of latex NysintTM 33-3, with a solids content of 25%, a butadiene content of 67% and a Mooney of 30. After the temperature had been adjusted to 40°C, 103 grams of a

30% m/m (= on a mass basis) solution of hydrogen peroxide in water were added in 8 hours. Subsequently, the polymer was precipitated and suspended for 6 days in an aqueous hyam solution, as in Example 3. Upon
5 drying the polymer was found to be completely soluble in d-chloroform and a amount of hydrogenation of 94% was measured. After 120 days the polymer was still completely soluble and no gel particles were visible.

10 Example VII

744 grams of hydrazine monohydrate, with added to it a mixture of 100 grams of boric acid, 500 grams of water and a few drops silicon oil, were added to 4 litres of latex NysinTM 33-3, with a solids content
15 of 25%, a butadiene content of 67% and a Mooney of 30. After the temperature had been adjusted to 40°C, 1770 grams of a 30% m/m (= on a mass basis) solution of hydrogen peroxide in water were added in 12 hours. The polymer was found to be crosslinked upon precipitation
20 with 0.5% MgSO₄.7 H₂O solution. The gel content was found to be > 60% after Soxhlet extraction. The crosslinked sample was placed in a 10% hydroxylamine solution for 4 days, dried and dissolved in CDCl₃. The amount of hydrogenation was found to be 90%.

25 About 40 grams of precipitated polymer were directly introduced into a Brabender at 125°C and dried for 30 minutes at this temperature. The polymer was found to be insoluble in chloroform.

When this experiment was repeated, but this time with
30 addition of about 2 grams of o-phenylene diamine after 4 minutes, a polymer was obtained that was found to be soluble. After 3 days the polymer was yet again found to contain gel particles.

When this experiment was repeated at 200°C a polymer was

obtained that was found to be soluble after more than 60 days. After this period the polymer was heated to 70°C. After exposure to the air at this temperature for 10 days, the gel content was found to be 7%.

5

Example VIII

2% (m/m relative to the polymer) of flexzone 11L(N-1,4-dimethylphenylphenyl-N'-phenyl-p-phenylene diamine (7-PPD), 744 grams of hydrazine monohydrate, with added to it a mixture of 100 grams of boric acid, 500 grams of water and a few drops of GEO FM VC, were added to 4 litres of latex NysinTM 33-3, with a solids content of 25%, a butadiene content of 67% and a Mooney of 30. After the temperature had been
15 adjusted to 40°C, 1770 grams of a 30% m/m (= on a mass basis) solution of hydrogen peroxide in water was added in 12 hours. Upon hydrogenation the hydrazine content was found to be about 30 ppm. Precipitation of 10 grams of latex in 50 grams of 0.5% MgSO₄·7 H₂O resulted in a
20 crosslinked polymer. After Soxhlet extraction the gel content was found to be > 80%. The crosslinked sample was placed in a 10% hydroxylamine solution for 4 days and then dissolved in CDCl₃. The amount of hydrogenation was found to be 96%.

25

The polymer was precipitated at room temperature in a blender by diluting it twice with demineralized water and then, with vigorous stirring, injecting about 1% (m/m) relative to the total mass of a 36% (m/m) solution of MgSO₄·7H₂O in demineralized
30 water. The precipitated polymer was subsequently air-dried in about 16 hours at 70°C.

At 200°C 20 grams of crosslinked H-NBR were introduced into a Brabender and 2 grams of o-phenylene diamine were added. After about 30 minutes the polymer was
35 removed. It was found to be completely soluble in

chloroform. When this experiment was repeated with toluene-3,4 diamine and 1,8-naphthalene diamine, gel-free polymers were again obtained. The sample that had been prepared with o-phenylene diamine was then heated to 70°C and after having been exposed to the air at this temperature for 20 days the polymer was found to be still completely soluble in chloroform.

Example IX

2% (m/m relative to the polymer) of flexzone 11L(N-1,4-dimethylphenylphenyl-N'-phenyl-p-phenylene diamine (7-PPD), 651 grams of hydrazine monohydrate, with added to it a mixture of 100 grams of boric acid, 500 grams of water and a few drops of silicon oil, were added to 4 litres of latex Nysin™ 33-3, with a solids content of 25%, a butadiene content of 67% and a Mooney of 30. After the temperature had been adjusted to 40°C, 1687 grams of a 30% m/m (= on a mass basis) solution of hydrogen peroxide in water were added in 12 hours. At the end of the hydrogenation the latex contained less than 100 ppm of hydrazine.

The polymer was precipitated at room temperature in a blender by twice diluting it with demineralized water and then, with vigorous stirring, injecting about 1% (m/m) relative to the total mass of a 36% (m/m) solution of MgSO₄·7H₂O in demineralized water. The precipitated polymer was then air-dried in about 16 hours at 70°C. After Soxhlet extraction the gel content was found to be > 80%. The crosslinked sample was placed in a 10% hydroxylamine solution for 4 days and was dissolved in CDCl₃. The amount of hydrogenation was found to be 94%.

At 200°C 20 grams of crosslinked and dried H-NBR were introduced into a Brabender and 0.4 gram of o-phenylene diamine and 0.6 gram of acetophenone were

added. After about 30 minutes the polymer was removed. It was found to be completely soluble in chloroform. After two days' heating by exposure to the air at 70°C the polymer was found to be soluble in chloroform.

5 When this experiment was repeated without acetophenone a polymer was obtained which after one day was found to contain gel particles.

 When this experiment was repeated with benzophenone and 2-dodecylketone comparable results
10 were obtained.

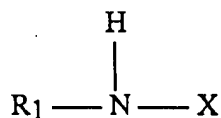
Example X

 On a DSM mini-extruder 4 grams of the dried polymer of the preceding experiment were circulated for
15 30 minutes at 200°C and then taken out of the extruder. The polymer was found to be insoluble.

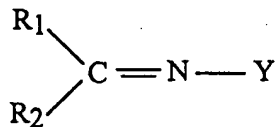
 When this experiment was repeated with 0.2 gram of o-phenylene diamine, a soluble polymer was obtained in about 10 minutes.

CLAIMS

1. Process for the hydrogenation of a polymer
5 composed of diene monomer units and nitrile group
containing monomer units, characterized in that
crosslinks formed as a result of the
hydrogenation are broken by adding, before,
during or after the hydrogenation, a compound
10 that satisfies formula I or formula II



formula I



formula II

where

R₁ is a hydrogen atom, an alkyl or cycloalkyl
group with 1-30 carbon atoms, or an aromatic
20 group with 6-30 carbon atoms and

R₂ is an alkyl or cycloalkyl group with 1-30
carbon atoms, or an aromatic group with 6-30
carbon atoms,

X is chosen from the group comprising -R₃, -OR₄,
25 -SR₄, -NR₅R₆, where R₃, R₄ and R₅ are a hydrogen
atom, an alkyl or cycloalkyl group with 1-30
carbon atoms or an aromatic group with 6-30

carbon atoms and R_6 is an alkyl or cycloalkyl group with 1-30 carbon atoms or an aromatic group with 6-30 carbon atoms

5 Y is chosen from the group comprising $-R_7$, $-OR_8$, $-SR_9$, $-NR_9R_{10}$ and $-N=CR_{11}R_{12}$, where R_7 , R_8 , R_9 , R_{10} , R_{11} and R_{12} are a hydrogen atom, an alkyl or cycloalkyl group with 1-30 carbon atoms or an aromatic group with 6-30 carbon atoms, and it being possible for R_3 - R_{12} to also contain
10 one or more heteroatoms from the groups 13, 14, 15, 16 or 17 of the Periodic System of the Elements.

2. Process according to claim 1, characterized in that R_1 is a hydrogen atom.
- 15 3. Process according to claim 2, characterized in that hydroxylamine is used as the compound that satisfies formula I.
4. Process according to claim 3, characterized in that crumb of the hydrogenated polymer is
20 contacted with a 1-10 wt.% solution of hydroxylamine in water.
5. Process according to claim 1, characterized in that use is made of a compound that satisfies formula II with Y being an OH group.
- 25 6. Process according to either of claims 1 or 5, characterized in that the compound satisfies formula II with Y being an OH group, R_1 a hydrogen atom and R_2 an alkyl or cycloalkyl group with 1-15 carbon atoms or an aryl group with 6-10
30 carbon atoms.
7. Process according to any one of claims 1-6,

- characterized in that the compound that satisfies formula II, where Y is an OH group, R₁ a hydrogen atom and R₂ an alkyl or cycloalkyl group with 1-15 carbon atoms or an aryl group with 6-10 carbon atoms, is added before or during the hydrogenation and in that hydroxylamine is added during post-treatment of the hydrogenated polymer crumb.
- 5
8. Process according to any one of claims 1-7, characterized in that a compound according to formula I is added after the hydrogenation.
- 10
9. Process according to claim 8, characterized in that the hydrogenated polymer is kneaded at elevated temperature.
- 15
10. Process according to claim 9, characterized in that the temperature at which the hydrogenated polymer is kneaded lies between 100 and 200°C.
11. Process according to either of claims 8-9, characterized in that an o-aromatic diamine is used in combination with a ketone.
- 20
12. Polymer composition in solid form that contains hydrogenated polymer composed of diene monomer units and nitrile group containing monomer units, characterized in that the hydrogenated polymer has an α/β peak ratio > 1, measured by means of ¹H-NMR, the α peak having been measured between 2.05 and 2.2 ppm and the β peak having been measured between 1.8 and 2.05 ppm, a gel content of less than 15 wt.% and a molecular weight distribution (Mw/Mn, measured using gel permeation chromatography) of the soluble part of
- 25
- 30

the polymer composition of < 10.

- 13.. Polymer composition according to claim 12,
characterized in that the gel content is less
than 10 wt.%.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/NL 99/00508

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 C08C19/02

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 C08C

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5 075 388 A (REMPEL GARRY L ET AL) 24 December 1991 (1991-12-24) abstract; claims column 1, line 24 - line 49; examples ---	1, 2, 12, 13
A	US 5 057 601 A (MIGLIARO JR FRANCIS W ET AL) 15 October 1991 (1991-10-15) abstract; claims; example 1 -----	1-12

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- *T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- *&* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

4 November 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report

16/11/1999

Name and mailing address of the ISA.

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040. Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Mettler, R-M

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/NL 99/00508

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 5075388 A	24-12-1991	CA 2055972 A	14-06-1992
		DE 69119877 D	04-07-1996
		DE 69119877 T	02-10-1996
		EP 0490134 A	17-06-1992
		JP 5039307 A	19-02-1993
US 5057601 A	15-10-1991	AU 641446 B	23-09-1993
		AU 6645590 A	31-05-1991
		CA 2073004 A	07-05-1991
		DE 69021580 D	14-09-1995
		DE 69021580 T	18-04-1996
		EP 0500650 A	02-09-1992
		ES 2077080 T	16-11-1995
		JP 6039489 B	25-05-1994
		JP 5504782 T	22-07-1993
		WO 9106579 A	16-05-1991